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Public Assistance

The new Daily Life Security Law and the Army ^{and} Ministerial Ordinances for its enforcement, became effective 1 October 1945. A decree, copied in English, was published in the Press Section of the Official Gazette. Following are several extracts as they affect the Ordnance.

The Daily Life Security Law provides:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Decisions relative to Standard participation in public assistance programs on the national, continental and local levels, the national government bearing most of the costs.

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29 September to 5 October
1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The new Daily Life Security Law and the Imperial and Ministerial Ordinances for its enforcement, became effective 1 October 1946. Advance copies, in English, were submitted to the PH&W Section by the Welfare Ministry. Following are general features of the Law and the Ordinances.

The Daily Life Security Law:

Establishes government responsibility for providing adequate assistance to needy persons equally, without discrimination or preferential treatment.

Defines the role of governmental agencies and public and private welfare institutions operating under the Law.

Extends living expenses, medical treatment, birth aid, occupation aid, and funeral aid to all categories of needy persons.

Specifies extent of financial participation in public assistance programs on the national, prefectoral and local levels, the national government bearing most of the costs.

Rescinds the Relief Law, Military Aid Law, Child Protection Law,

Medical Relief Law, and War Damage Protection Law.

The Imperial Ordinance:

Replaces the ordinances for the enforcement of the Relief Law,

Military Aid Law, Child Protection Law, Medical Relief Law, and War Damage Protection Law.

Defines the work of the district welfare commissioners.

Provides for the granting of public assistance, in cash or kind,

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to be issued not more than a month in advance.

Provides aid also, in the form of occupational establishment, vocational rehabilitation, business loans, instruments and materials needed for carrying on a trade or skill.

Defines the medical assistance to be given under the law, including services of trained nurses for expectant mothers.

Provides for loans or grants to pay for funeral expenses.

Describes the system of financial aid from the national treasury to the prefectures, for public assistance to persons and welfare institutions.

The Ministerial Ordinance:

Elaborates on several of the provisions of the Law.

Specifies the information to be furnished on applications to establish or abolish welfare institutions, applications for aid and for funeral expenses.

Stipulates various reports required in connection with the establishment and operation of welfare institutions, the circumstances of welfare recipients, and medical treatment rendered.

Provides for the investigation of welfare institutions by prefec-tural authorities.

Repeals earlier ministerial ordinances for the enforcement of the old relief laws.

Child Welfare

The Welfare Ministry has issued instructions to Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Aichi, and Fukuoka prefectures to establish additional government facilities for homeless children. The program calls for 19 temporary buildings to house 110 unaccompanied children so guitars and not subjects.

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protection stations to which homeless children are sent, 7 "discrimination" stations where they are examined, and 10 protection centers for necessary care and treatment. An appropriation of ¥26,897,850.00 by the Welfare Ministry has been made for these facilities, which includes the expenses of protection committees and training of personnel. The 7 major prefectures will submit projects and plans for Welfare Ministry approval, by 15 October 1946.

Foreign Nationals

The Imperial Japanese Government has increased th "A" diet (rice dietary) in Instruction #1939, dtd 2 October 1946. The following dietaries are effective in all of Japan as of 2 October 1946, retroactive to 15 August 1946.

For United Nation's Nationals, Neutral Nationals, and Stateless Persons (depending on choice of individual).

"A" (Rice Diet)

Rice	4.4 kg.
Shoyu	3 go
Edible oil	3 go
Sugar	1 kin
Canned food	5 lbs
Flour	600 momme
Potatoes	1 kan

"B" (Non-Rice Diet)

Sugar	1.5 kin
Butter	2 lbs
Edible oil	3 go
Canned foods	7 lbs

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Beef, lean	200 momme
Flour	500 momme
Potatoes	3 ken

List for Axis Nationals:

Sugar	1 kin
Butter	1 lb
Edible oil	3 go
Canned food	5 lbs
Flour	400 momme
Potatoes	3 kans

Chinese citizens will be certified by the Chinese Mission in Japan as to citizenship. Other Nationals will be certified by their respective missions or other reliable sources.

Distribution of Japanese Supplies for Relief Purposes

The Japanese Government submitted their report for the month of August 1946 covering the distribution of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies, held in reserve, for relief purposes. The report included all prefectures with the exception of Kagoshima and reflected the following information on persons receiving these supplies.

Number of families	610,942
Number of persons in families	1,990,236
Number of single persons	<u>64,581</u>
Total number of persons	2,054,817

To date, approximately 34% of the biscuits and 32% of the canned foods authorized for release by SCAP, have been distributed.

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Private Welfare Institutions

On 25 September 1946, directive from the Welfare Ministry to Prefectural Governors was issued, subject: "More Emphasis on Protection of Accommodated Needy". It required the immediate check-up of protectees, date of their registration in private welfare institutions, determination of the amount of expense payable to institutions for indigent care and last, the payment of these expenses without delay. The directive called attention to irregularities in distribution of goods (rations) and states, there shall be a satisfactory distribution for civilian use.

The majority of private welfare institutions are affected by this directive. The additional money they are entitled to receive will give them additional funds for; raising standards of care, securing additional institutional supplies and making minor institutional building repairs and improvements. For example: The Fukusei Byoin (Leprosarium - reference Weekly Summary, WD/PHW, for period 22-28 Sep 46) is to receive immediately all funds due them since the beginning of their fiscal year (1 April 46) through Oct 46, which amounts to approximately ¥32,550.

Red Cross

Phase one, of the reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross Society having been completed, Mrs. Katherine Sexsmith, ARC, left PH&W Section to return to the U.S. Mrs. Sexsmith will be succeeded by Mr. Thomas L. Metsker, ARC, as Area Director, Civilian Relief for Japan.

The Japanese Red Cross Society continues its gradual reorganization program, and by the end of 1946, will be in a position to offer services long dormant.

SECTION II

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ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

For the week ending 30 August 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2963 hospitals, with a bed capacity of 210,862 beds, 113,329 of which are occupied. There were 305,333 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the division conducted a survey of dairy farms, in the vicinity of Tachikawa, which are engaged in the production of goat milk. Sanitation is largely disregarded and no quality tests are applied. Because of a shortage of concentrate feeds, production is low. The milk is consumed in the raw state, by the inmates of Tokyo Municipal Poor House.

The Nishitama Milk Plant, a branch of Tokyo Milk Company, located in Mizuko village was visited and its activities surveyed. This comparatively modern establishment processes and bottles 185 gallons of milk daily. Equipment consists of receiving vats, pasteurizer, tubular cooler, bottling and capping machine, refrigerator and laboratory.

Quality tests consist of bacteriological, butterfat, acidity and specific gravity determinations. Sanitation and housekeeping are comparatively good.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 29 September to 5 October 1946.

SECTION IV

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NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Dorothy Toom reported for duty, as Nursing Education Instructor.

Surveys on facilities, professional and technical data have been completed and reports filed, on schools of nursing and midwifery in Tokyo-To, Kagawa and Takushima Prefectures.

A representative from this division attended a meeting of the clinical nurses and midwives of Kagawa Prefecture. Lectures were given on Nursing Education. Lectures on nursing as a profession, were also given to the students of the Takamatsu and Maruzone City Girls' High Schools.

The second Refresher Course in the Tokyo area, for head nurses and instructors of nursing, started on 1 October. Classes will be of six hours, two days a week, for a twelve week period. Instructors will be Japanese nurses, with representatives from this division assisting in some lectures. The Saisei Kai Hospital is providing classroom and demonstration room facilities, and has furnished the demonstration room with five patient units for demonstrating and practicing nursing arts.

A three day institute has been held for nurses from National Hospitals. Schedule of lectures was patterned after the first Refresher Course.

A committee meeting was attended at the Kofuen Sanatorium in Kanagawa-ken, to discuss the establishment of a refresher course for graduate nurses employed in the hospitals of the Japanese Medical Services Corporation. It was decided the course will be held for an eight week period, six days weekly, eight hours a day, with the total hours roughly apportioned to one-half spent in lectures and conferences, and one-half in practical work in the demonstration room, laboratory, and on the wards. Students will be from 25-30 years of age, graduates from a hospital of the Corporation, with five

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years active nursing experience, either supervisors or eligible candidates for supervisory positions, and currently employed in hospitals of at least 300 patient capacity. The program will start on or about 14 October.

Representative from this office attended a meeting of the Tokyo Nurses Association at which time a general discussion was held regarding a national meeting.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment during the week 23 to 28 September 1946.

DDT Dusters	600
Knapsack Sprayers, 3 gal capacity	870
Semi-automatic, pump type sprayer	130

The penicillin manufacturing plant of the Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Company was inspected to determine sanitary conditions with a view to approving this company for manufacturing and distributing their penicillin output. The plant is considered satisfactory and the Welfare Ministry will be notified accordingly.

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has forwarded a letter to each prefecture, directing that a report be submitted prior to 20 October, showing the following information on each item of supply, essential to the prefectoral sanitation program.

Amount used during 1946.

Amount on hand available for issue as of 31 December 1946.

Quarterly requirement for 1946.

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Since this report will provide the basis for 1947 production of insect and rodent control materials, care should be taken to insure that prefec-tural officials are prompt and accurate in its preparation.

Steps are being taken for the cancellation of contracts negotiated between Koeki Eidan (Japanese Trading Corporation), now under liquidation, and pharmaceutical manufacturers, for the manufacturing of medicaments for export purposes. The above cancellation will release for domestic use, through normal trade channels, approximately ¥80,000,000.00 worth of patent and home remedies.

Narcotics

SCAPIN 1240, dated 30 September 1946, approves the request of the Japanese Government to add the Shionogi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Osaka, to the list of SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses to have custody and distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics. The addition was necessitated because heretofore only limited storage space was available in Osaka.

Instances, of practitioners using more or less stock formulas of narcotics to treat practically all of their patients, have come to the attention of SCAP Narcotic Control Officers. The doctors concerned were interviewed and agreed to limit use of narcotics to only those cases in which use of narcotics is indicated. It is believed this situation is quite prevalent in Japan. In addition, the fact that narcotics are seldom indicated in the treatment of animals should be brought to the attention of dealers and veterinarians. The assistance of the Veterinary Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, has been obtained in furthering this phase of the Narcotic Control program.

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A report outlining the activities and accomplishments of Narcotic Control in Japan has been prepared and forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Commissioner of Narcotics, Treasury Department, for presentation to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

A rough draft of the Japanese Government monthly narcotic report for August was found to be in error by the Narcotic Control Officers. Military Government officials should emphasize to registered wholesale dealers and prefectural narcotic officials that accurate and complete reports submitted promptly to the Japanese Government constitute the backbone of Narcotic Control Activities. Any narcotic dealer or government official who is negligent in the preparation and forwarding of required reports, should not be tolerated, since such action hinders the preparation of the monthly narcotic report from the Japanese Government as required by SCAP, and ultimately obstructs the entire narcotic control program.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Further conferences were held with the Policy and Planning unit, CI&E, relative to the projected anti-typhus campaign.

Laboratory Activities.

Inspection was made of the Wakamoto Medicine Manufacturing Company's plant in Tokyo. No objection was seen to the proposal of the Welfare Ministry to license this plant for the production of penicillin.

Veneral Disease Control Activities

Conferences were held with the V.D. Control officers of Eighth Army, Tokyo and Yokohama Military Government, and Tokyo and Yokohama Provost

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Marshal's Office. General problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Methods of work were analyzed.

Civilian institutions for the control of venereal diseases in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas were visited and medical techniques observed.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held with Dr. Kitaura, President of the Society of Domestic and Sanitary Engineering, on the setting up of sanitary engineering courses in the universities during the coming academic year. Courses in biology and bacteriology are being given in the College of Medicine; courses in water purification are being set up in the College of Engineering. It is hoped that classes in plumbing and heating will be started in January.

The probability of combining certain selected courses to form a College of Sanitary Engineering was discussed. Dr. Kitaura hopes eventually to achieve this goal.

A budget break-down was submitted by the Welfare Ministry for the proposed expenditure of monies allocated to the Welfare Ministry from the 6 billion yen appropriation for relief employment. It is felt that the amount allocated for sanitation, repair of water supplies and sewerage, and night-soil handling facilities is inadequate. Further conferences on this subject have been scheduled for the coming week.

At the request of Mr. Watanabe, Kokumin-Kyoiku-Sha, publishers, articles were prepared on waste disposal methods and practices commonly used in the United States.

Insect and Rodent Control

A moving picture on mosquito control, produced by this Section, was

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previewed. Additional scenes and more extensive titling are to be added to make the film complete.

SECTION VIII

CONSULTANTS

Port Quarantine

The past few days have seen a slight increase in the number of cholera cases brought from the mainland to Japan, on repatriation vessels. As of 5 October, there were six confirmed cases on hand at Hakata and 19 at Sasebo as compared to one at Sasebo and none at Hakata, the week before. The overall trend, however, is towards a disappearance of cholera among repatriates to Japan. Cholera quarantine of vessels has already considerably decreased and on this account it is expected that increasing numbers of repatriates can now be handled.

Anticipating an increasing incidence of typhus and plague in the areas from which persons are being repatriated to Japan, study is being made of the present rat control measures at reception centers, to determine if increased rat control activities, both aboard ships and on shore, is indicated. "ANTU", the new highly effective rodent poison will be used in any rodent control program and technical information relative to its use has been disseminated during the past week.

Nutrition Surveys

The Nutrition Consultant attended a meeting of the Vitamin B1 Committee in Kobo, 2 October. Vitamin B1 requirements for Japanese were discussed.

SECTION IX

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MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 441.1 (30 Sep 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1240) subj: Custody and Distribution
of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks.

AG 441.1 (30 Sep 46)PH, 30 September 1946, Subj: Information of
General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-1240), 30
September 1946, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military
Medicinal Narcotic Stocks", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- #1- Communicable Disease Report for week ending 21 September 1946.
- #2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 14 September 1946.

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Inclosures missing

